



News Release

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

MAILING DATE: JULY 5, 1983

CONTACT: ROBERT BOVE
(202) 676-6463 (Office)
(202) 265-1316 (Home)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY COLLECTION

ON LOAN TO GW LIBRARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The George Washington University Melvin Gelman Library is pleased to announce a significant addition to its Special Collections. The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has placed an important portion of its collection on loan to GW. These materials, to which ACDA will retain access, are now housed in the Special Collections Division, room 207, Gelman Library, 2130 H Street, N.W.

It is hoped that this cooperative arrangement between George Washington University and ACDA may contribute to greater scholarship and better public understanding of the important issues in the field of arms control.

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Included in the collection are:

- books;
- monographs;
- unclassified ACDA publications;
- reports of research conducted by
ACDA contractors;
- Congressional documents;
- Rand Corporation documents;
- documents of international disarmament
conferences; and
- pamphlets.

A list of subject headings for the collection is attached.

The ACDA collection card catalogue is housed in GW's Special Collections. As with other special collections, all researchers using the ACDA collection must register with the division and use materials in the adjacent reading room. The collection does not circulate. Readers should consult the ACDA card file and fill out call slips for each item requested.

For further information call Special Collections at (202) 676-7549.

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SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

1. Adelphi papers.
2. Armaments.
3. Arms control.
4. Astronautics.
5. Atomic bomb.
6. Atomic energy.
7. Atomic power.
8. Atomic weapons.
9. Atomic weapons and disarmament.
10. Biological warfare.
11. Chemical warfare.
12. Disarmament.
13. International Institute for Strategic Studies.
14. International relations.
15. Military policy.
16. Munitions.
17. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
18. Peace.
19. Russia--Foreign Relations--United States.
20. Russia--Military policy.
21. Science and state.
22. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.
23. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.
24. Strategy.
25. United Nations.
26. United States. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
27. United States--Defenses.

News Release
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

MAILING DATE: JULY 13, 1983

CONTACT: ROBERT BOVÉ
676-6463 (Office)
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FOR USE THROUGH SEPTEMBER 9

REGISTRATION STARTS AT GW INSTITUTE OF LAW & AGING

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The George Washington University Institute of Law and Aging is now registering for the fall session beginning September 12. Courses focus on such topics as Social Security, Medicare, age discrimination, legal research and writing, and paralegal practice in administrative law. For registration information call 676-4869.



News Release

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

MAILING DATE: JULY 15, 1983

CONTACT: ROBERT BOVE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BARRY MANILOW CONTRIBUTES \$5,000 TO GW MUSIC DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Barry Manilow has contributed \$5,000 towards the establishment of an endowed scholarship in his name at The George Washington University's Department of Music. The endowment is one of several the popular singer/songwriter is making to university music departments in cities where he performs regularly.

According to GW Music Department Chairman Roy J. Guenther, the scholarship will be awarded annually to a student "who shows strength in performance. The endowment fulfills Barry Manilow's desire to make a lasting contribution to the world of music." Guenther said GW was selected by Mr. Manilow because of the entertainer's high regard for its music department.

Manilow's endowment is the first ever at GW to be provided by a currently popular performer. Guenther added that "Mr. Manilow's generous gift is especially welcome because so many of our music students are supported through financial aid."

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"We hope his generosity will serve as a catalyst to attract additional support from our alumni and friends."

Nominations for the Barry Manilow Endowment will be submitted by the chairman and a faculty committee will then participate in the selection process, along with Mr. Manilow. Although the endowment will be based on merit, financial need will be taken into account. Recipients must be enrolled in the department and be well-rounded individuals with strength in music performance.



News Release

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

MAILING DATE: JUNE 17, 1983

CONTACT: ROBERT BOVÉ
(202) 676-6463 (Office)
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GW NATIONAL LAW CENTER GIVEN \$250,000
FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT FELLOWSHIPS
BY NEW YORK ATTORNEY JACOB BURNS

WASHINGTON, D.C.--GW alumnus and honorary trustee Jacob Burns (LL.B. With Distinction, 1924; LL.D. 1970), a New York attorney specializing in corporation law, has given The George Washington University National Law Center \$250,000 to provide for an annual award of \$5,000 each to the five highest achieving applicants to the school. According to GW President Lloyd Elliott, "The fellowships will be awarded to the highest achievers, the most qualified on the basis of academic excellence, those with the greatest promise among all applicants without regard to financial need."

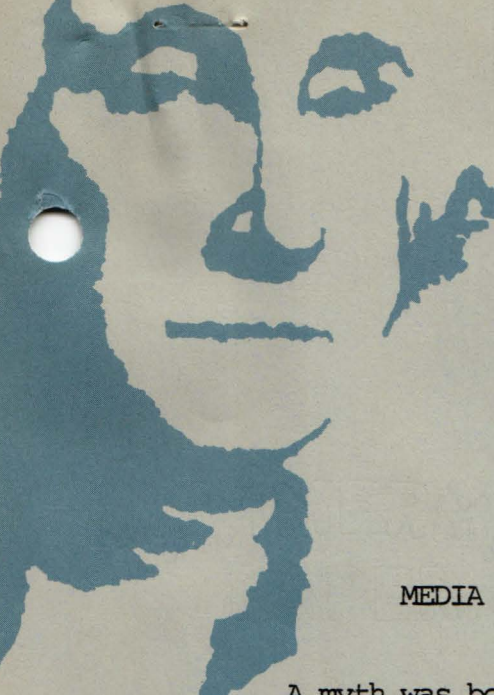
Burns, for whom the fellowships are named, was elected to the GW board of trustees in March 1971 and served through 1977, at which time he became an honorary trustee. A member of the bar in the District of Columbia and in the State of New York, Burns has been a long-time benefactor of GW. He is

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responsible for the Jacob Burns Law Library, opened in 1967, and the university's H.B. Burns Memorial Building (University Clinic) is named in honor of his brother. A painter since his student days at Washington's Central High School, Burns studied in New York with English portrait painter Gerald Brockhurst. Some of his paintings, portraits of eminent New York jurists and of children, hang in Washington and New York, including the Columbia University Law School.

Burns received the Distinguished Alumnus Award of the George Washington Law Association (1975) and the GW Alumni Achievement Award (1983). He has been a member of the board of directors of the New York County Lawyers' Association, having chaired several of its committees; a member of the board of the USV Pharmaceutical Corporation; and a director of Revlon, Inc.

In announcing the fellowships at a June 14 luncheon meeting of the GW Law Association, President Elliott said that Dr. Burns was making the gift in honor of Vice President for Development Seymour Alpert, the honored guest at the luncheon, who will retire June 30.



News Release

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

MAILING DATE: July 18, 1983

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
(202) 676-6464

For Immediate Release

MEDIA COVERAGE OF RONALD REAGAN: IT DIDN'T START WITH DEBATEGATE

A myth was born in October 1980, when then Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell complained that candidate Ronald Reagan was getting a free ride in the national media. And among the nation's major media, the myth has persisted--that reporters are soft on Reagan and are failing to get the real Reagan story out.

But according to findings from The George Washington University's Media Analysis Project, had the press corps looked at their own copy instead of public opinion polls, they would have found that Reagan has not had a free ride nor paid half-fare for coverage. Even excluding "Debategate," Reagan has had a strong dose of media criticism from the start of his administration.

"If anybody is making monkeys out of the media when it comes to covering Reagan, it's the press corps itself--not for failing to criticize but for failing to remember its own criticism," says Michael Robinson, director of the GW Media Analysis Project, in a July Public Opinion article.

Spanning the first two months of the 98th Congress, the project researchers studied all policy news with references to Reagan which appeared in soft news (commentaries and features) on CBS, ABC and NBC evening news broadcasts.

(more)

In their study, the researchers found:

**In analyzing television network commentaries or features of more than two and one-half minutes, the ratio of bad press stories to good press stories for Reagan was 13½ to one. If the length of the story is factored in, the ratio of bad press to good press was 22 to one.

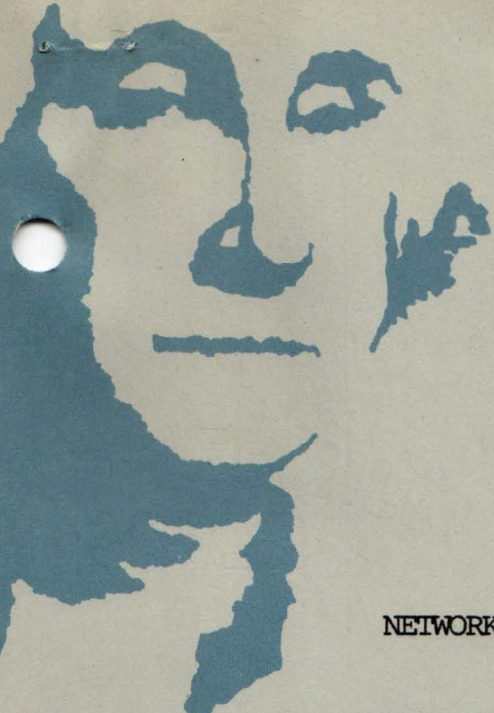
**The study finds at least 25 press crises that have involved Reagan and his administration directly--crises as trivial as Nancy Reagan's china purchases and as bizarre as Reagan sleeping through the one-day air war with Lybia.

Project assistant director Maura Clancey attributes the media masochism to a number of factors. First, liberal reporters probably have a hard time accepting moderate levels of political success from a man so conservative. Thus, journalists see themselves as failing when Reagan succeeds.

But ideology is only part of the puzzle. The press sees a free ride for Reagan because it has confused amicable relations with the White House with good press for the President. Because reporters smile more with Reagan than they did with Johnson, Nixon, or Carter, they assume they have given Reagan a free ride.

Third, notes research assistant M. Lisa Grand, the press is doing to itself what it does to all institutions--accenting the negative. With the media so preoccupied with institutional deficiencies, they are finding fault with themselves as well as with everyone else. Doubting their own coverage of Reagan is one more instance of the media's obsession to find the darker side of the news--even news about news.

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News Release

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

MAILING DATE: July 20, 1983

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
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For Immediate Release

NETWORK JOURNALISM--IT'S NOT WHAT MOST CRITICS CONTEND

Current complaints about print and broadcast journalism--that the press has a liberal bias, that TV reporting is issueless, and that it's imperial--need revising, say Michael Robinson and Margaret Sheehan in their new book, "Over the Wire and On T.V," (published by the Russell Sage Foundation and distributed by Basic Books of New York).

Robinson and Sheehan, as directors of the Media Analysis Project at The George Washington University in Washington, D.C., analyzed print and television coverage of national politics in 1980 and for historical comparison, examined several hundred newspaper stories from 1940 and 1960.

The authors began their study with two goals in mind: (1) To check the wires and networks for political bias in reporting, and (2) To compare how a "traditional" news source (a wire service) and a modern news source (a network) cover the same political campaigns and events. They used UPI as their wire service and CBS as their network.

Robinson and Sheehan's major findings include:

****Wires and networks are highly objective when covering "the issues."**
In 1980, virtually none of the campaign news reports on CBS and UPI contained statements by the journalist indicating which policies should or should not be adopted.

****Wires and networks show no overt liberal bias or bias favoring the Democrats.** Both CBS and UPI treated Carter more negatively than Reagan and the Democrats more negatively than the Republicans.

(more)

**Wires and networks do not behave "imperiallly." About 70 percent of all political reporting in 1980 was primarily descriptive. Three-fourths of the stories were neutral in their message about the candidates.

**Wires and networks are "horse racist" in covering campaigns; they concentrate on polls and events and play down issues and candidate qualifications. About two-thirds of the political reporting in both sources was about electoral competition.

In studying the major differences between traditional print and network television, Robinson and Sheehan found:

**CBS was twice as interested as UPI in the presidency.

**CBS was one and one-half times more analytical than UPI in its news reporting.

**CBS was more than twice as negative as UPI in its coverage of political leaders.

Among the surprises, Sheehan noted that "in 1980, the media were actually more interested in issues and substance than were newspapers back in 1940 and 1960. Also, in 1980, network television was slightly more interested in issues than was traditional print."

Robinson said another surprise was that television seemed equally as willing as print to cover developments not lending themselves to cameras or video.

The researchers conclude that while the networks have not had a major partisan impact on American politics, TV news has had a subtle and profound influence. As examples, the authors point to recent political trends, such as the growing importance of the presidency and the declining respect for politicians.

Compared with print, television focuses twice as much on the president and is more than twice as critical of the country's political leadership. The authors feel television news makes the audience more attuned to presidential

politics and more cynical in its viewpoint.

The authors give CBS and UPI high marks for objectivity and reasonably good marks for fairness. However, they believe neither source did well in being serious or comprehensive.

"Despite what most critics say, the modern media are no worse in 1980 than the newspapers were 40 years ago," Robinson concludes. "In fact, they may be a bit better."

"But," he adds, "the networks and wire services still won't make anybody an expert in anything--except in rating how a politician is doing in the polls."

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News Release

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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MAILING DATE: July 28, 1983

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
(202) 676-6464

For Immediate Release

ABA PRESIDENT-ELECT WALLACE D. RILEY TO RECEIVE GW LAW ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION'S PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

American Bar Association President-elect Wallace D. Riley, who earned a master of laws degree from The George Washington University in 1954, will receive the GW Law Alumni Association's Professional Achievement Award at a breakfast meeting on Tuesday, August 2 at 7:30 a.m. at the Atlanta Hilton.

Lloyd H. Elliott, president of The George Washington University, will present the award and address the group. He will be accompanied by Dean Jerome A. Barron of The George Washington University National Law Center.

A founding partner of the Detroit corporate law firm of Riley and Roumell, Riley has been active in local and national bar associations throughout his career. He has been active in the Federal Bar Association, the Detroit Bar Association and the State Bar of Michigan, serving as president of the latter in 1972-73. He has been a Michigan State Bar Foundation president, vice-president, secretary and trustee, and has served as a special assistant attorney general for the State of Michigan. He has been a member of a number of ABA committees and has been active in the ABA sections of Corporation, Banking and Business Law, Economics of Law Practice and General Practice, and the Young Lawyer's Division.

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In addition to his master of laws degree from GW, Riley earned a Ph.B from the University of Chicago, and B.B.A., M.B.A., and J.D. degrees from the University of Michigan.

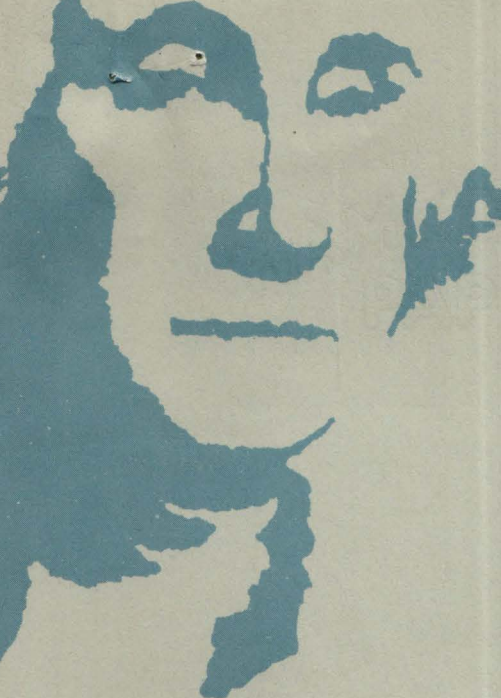
On completing his term as president-elect in August, Riley will become president of the 280,000 member American Bar Association.

"Mr. Riley's leadership in the legal profession brings credit to the universities where he studied and his achievements serve well as a model to law students and young members of the profession," GW President Elliott said on the selection of Riley to receive the Professional Achievement Award. The award is given to GW law alumni who have distinguished themselves professionally or have rendered outstanding service to GW's law school or to the university itself.

Dean Barron added that "we are proud that Wallace Riley, LL.M. '54, has been chosen president of the American Bar Association. The late Leon Jaworski, LL.M. '26, was the first GW LL.M. degree holder to be so honored. We know, on the basis of his past accomplishments, that Wallace Riley will bring similar distinction to his new position."

The August 2 breakfast will be in the Atlanta Hilton's Crystal Parlors B, C, and D.

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MAILING DATE: July 28, 1982

CONTACT: DIANE H. RUSH
676-6464 (Office)
338-3497 (Home)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VIDEOTEX WILL CARVE THE FUTURE OF FAMILIES,
WORK AND LEISURE

WASHINGTON, D.C.--By 1990 videotex, the vanguard for the revolution that will take us from an industrial to an information society, may link up to eight million American homes with a dazzling array of computerized information data banks that make learning, shopping and working from home by computer a reality.

That was the prediction of Stephen K. Badzik of George Washington University's public relations staff during his presentation "Videotex: Blessing or Bane for the 'Boob Tube?'" at the World Future Society convention on communications and the future, July 18-22, Washington, D.C.

Following are excerpts from Badzik's presentation exploring the impact of videotex on the future of home and family life, education and leisure activities:

"Videotex--a generic term applied to a new, consumer-oriented group of electronic distribution services--has yet to become a household word. As a term, it is about at the same recognition level as the word television was in 1947. In fact, videotex employs a television set to display transmitted signals in

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recognizable words and graphic images much like the video games played over modified "boob tubes" in homes and commercial establishments across the country.

"Potential uses of videotex systems for home teleshopping (seeing a product or service on the screen, ordering it, and charging it by appropriate creditcard input), banking, financial services, and link-ups to home security and home energy control systems may cause considerable changes in family living patterns. It could mean that families would be able to spend less time on the road shopping, conduct personal business in the privacy of their homes, feel safer, and live more comfortably and economically.

"Children may be able to learn at home through videotex systems operated by school systems or private companies.

"Due to the possibilities that videotex presents for the development of home-based or "cottage" industries, the country may experience an acceleration of "deurbanization" foreseen by some sociologists in the current population boom of small towns.

"Individuals will have greater learning opportunities with interactive videotex than ever achieved with educational television. With educational television as we know it, there is a delay in response time (if there is a response at all) between teacher and student. With videotex as designers envision it, the teacher (which can be a computer programmed for instruction) will be able to respond directly to a pupil who keys into the system.

"A videotex system allows for home learning, which saves the cost of on-site education and retraining large numbers of teaching

(more)

and support personnel. Parents could be more intimately involved with their children's education, which would be a return to the traditional learning system employed by Western society prior to the late nineteenth century.

"The entire system of higher education could also be greatly influenced by the introduction of videotex-based education. The teacher will be able to visit the work space of each student and can direct him to research and background material that will be immediately available from the data bank accessible by videotex.

"Adults interested in continuing their education could look to videotex. Easy and enjoyable learning programs through videotex technology may not only serve adults who have increasing amounts of leisure time but also help them gain new skills to meet the constantly changing conditions of the working world.

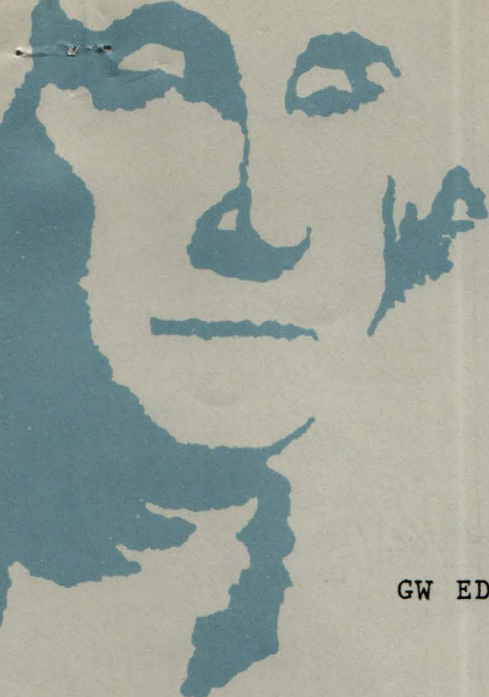
"In theory, all the information in the Library of Congress (or the British Museum or the French Bibliotheque Nationale) could be put into data banks and made available to videotex users at home.

"The growing leisure-time industry that propels video games to a top entertainment choice among a wide variety of consumers will undoubtedly spur interest in videotex. Videotex can provide the consumer not only with video games but a broad spectrum of activities that can occupy those increasing hours of leisure, some of which may be the result of videotex applications that reduce the time spent working.

"For the person who does not have time or interest in reading newspapers or magazines, the videotex machine can provide

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regularly updated news items. Sports fanatics can get scores before they are announced on radio or television. People who like to go out for dining or enjoyment will be able to access videotex information about restaurants, movies, plays, special events, places to go, as well as transportation schedules to get there; but beyond this information they may be able to make reservations or purchase tickets for a selected activity through their videotex terminal."



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MAILING DATE: July 28, 1982

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GW EDUCATION DEAN CALLS FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS FROM
BUSINESS, MASS COMMUNICATIONS TO SOLVE
EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Education in the U.S. is fragmented, duplicative, discontinuous and uncoordinated, according to Dr. Eugene W. Kelly Jr., dean of George Washington University's School of Education and Human Development.

Speaking to the World Future Society's conference on communications and the future, July 18-22 in Washington, D.C., Kelly said the present "non-system" of education produces a condition in which one sector of educators, for example public schools, may be harshly criticized by other educators, like libraries, business and industrial training and mass communication, who take no responsibility for shortcomings in the schools.

"As long as there is no system of overall shared responsibility for education as a whole," says Kelly, "vast educational resources from one sector will be unavailable to solve problems in other sectors."

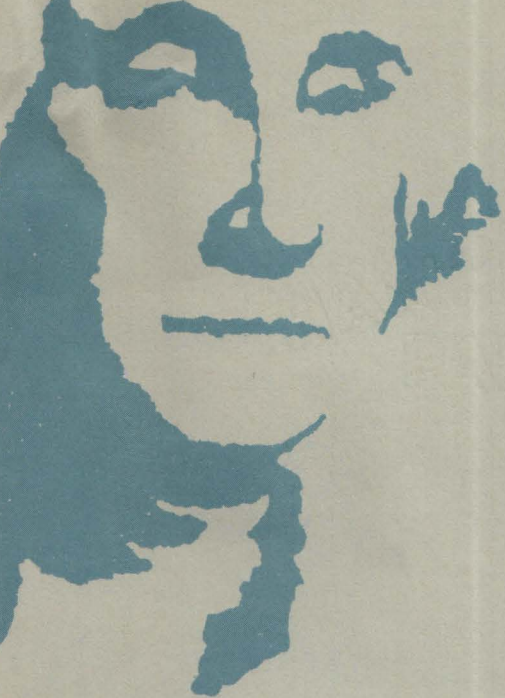
The result, he says, is an attitude of "that's their problem, not mine."

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"The challenge, then, is to build working connections so that the achievement of all major educational goals becomes, in some way, a shared responsibility across all sectors. This would be an educational system in which, for example, business and industry educators would not stand outside the sphere of public school or college problems, but instead participate as responsible and responsive colleagues in an integrated system," he said.

Kelly says some people predict that the great increase in industrial training programs along with the growth of multinational corporations and the decline of public financial support for education may lead to a dramatic shift in education from institutions of higher education to corporations. Corporations may even develop educational programs for kindergarten through high school.

"The broad goals of education in a democratic society, even a highly technological one," says Kelly, "will be achieved not by shifting the responsibility of education from one set of institutions (schools and colleges) to another (corporations), but by building partnerships and networks in a system of mutual support and cooperation."



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GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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MAILING DATE: JULY 29, 1982

CONTACT: DIANE H. RUSH
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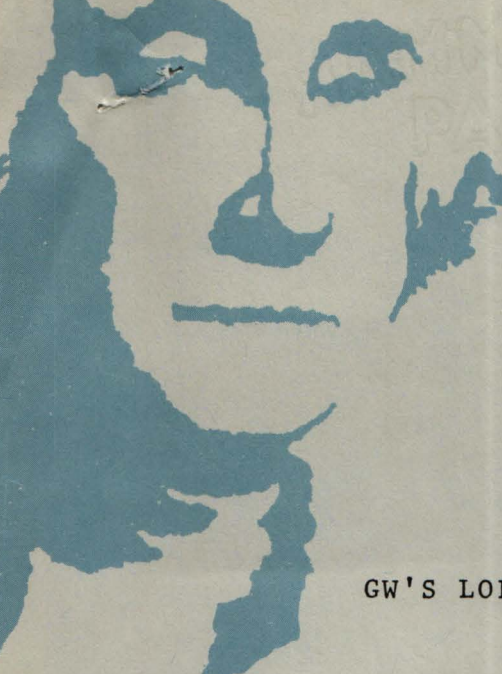
PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR BROADCAST THROUGH AUGUST 6

GW READING CENTER OFFERS SUMMER PROGRAM IN MEMORY TECHNIQUES

(30 SECONDS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- George Washington University's Reading Center, a part of the School of Education and Human Development, offers a summer program in memory techniques for high school students Saturdays, August 7, 14, 21 and 28 from 9:30 a.m. until noon. Classes are conducted in room 429, 2201 G St., NW. For more information, call 676-6286. That's 676-6286.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GW'S LOBBYING PROGRAM GETS ATTENTION IN EUROPE

Washington, D.C.--George Washington University's Washington Representative Program, which trains people to become lobbyists, is making news in Europe. The program is highlighted in a three-part series on the American institution of lobbying, now being prepared by the French television station Antenne 2, for its evening news program and was recently also the subject of a German television commentary.

Antenne 2 taped a session of the course "Political Action Committees and Campaign Financing" taught by American Medical Association Political Action Committee Executive Director Pete Lauer and Richard Mayberry, a Washington attorney who specializes in campaign financing.

Antenne 2 Bureau Chief Edouard Lor attributes French curiosity about political interest groups to the fact that France has no lobbying system.

The Washington Representative Program, offered through GW's Center for Continuing Education in Washington, trains government relations specialists for a variety of lobbying activities at the national level.

(more)

William Colby, former CIA director and Watergate figure, is featured in the first segment of the French documentary in his new role as a Washington lobbyist. The Senate provides the setting for the final segment, which depicts the U.S. lobbying system in action.